

The Intelligencer.

Office 25 & 27 Fourteenth Street.

FREW & CAMPBELL,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

For Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE.

D. T. FARNSWORTH, of Upshur.

C. W. SMITH, of Cabell.

DOVERIES.

J. D. F. FUGER, of Tyler.

J. B. K. GARDNER, of Mineral.

J. K. HANSLER, of Jackson.

CONGRESSMEN—FIRST DISTRICT.

HON. C. F. SCOTT, of Ritchie County.

What Did They Mean by It.

The readers of the INTELLIGENCER

will remember that just before the close

of the late session of Congress, the Hon.

Scott Lord, a Democratic Congressman

from New York, offered the following

resolution in the House, which was passed

by a vote of 174 to 2:

"Be it Resolved, That all attempts

by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or

otherwise to prevent the free exercise of

the right of suffrage in any State should

be met with certain, prompt and effective

punishment, and that in any case which

has heretofore occurred or may hereafter

occur, in which violence or murder has

been or shall be committed by one race or

class upon the other, the prompt prosecution

or punishment of the criminal or criminals

in any court having jurisdiction is

imperatively demanded, whether the

crime be punishable by fine or imprisonment

or one demanding the penalty of

death."

We have asked, as the caption of this

article, what did this resolution mean?

The Democrats—that is, many of them—

voted for it? What did they mean by

passing such a resolution? Was it

merely for capital in the canvass—

something to which Northern Congress-

men could point in their speeches on the

stump, and say to their constituents,

"Look here! We are just as much in

favor of preserving the peace in the

South as you are, and in order to pre-

serve it we passed the resolution offered

by Mr. Lord, a Democrat?"

The Democracy passed the resolution

we have quoted for ornament, not for use.

As Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, would say,

they are "hoist by their own petard."

Now that an election is coming on, and

the vote of South Carolina is important,

the Democracy ignore Mr. Lord's resolu-

tion entirely and howl over Grant's des-

potism. And yet even so conservative

and non-partisan paper as the New York

Nation is moved to make the following

comment upon the South Carolina situa-

tion:

"When one is asked what the Govern-

ment should now do, of course an answer

is very difficult. That the whites in

South Carolina are fearfully excited, and

are bent by fair means or foul on ridding

themselves of the degraded Government

of the last ten years, and that the negroes

are unable to protect themselves, admits,

we suppose, of no question."

This means, we take it, that an emer-

gency has arisen in one of the States of

the Union such as was contemplated in

the Hon. Scott Lord's resolution, and

such as the 174 members who voted for it

must, from their past experience, have

contemplated when they recorded them-

selves in favor of its passage. If the

Democracy had been sincere in passing

the Lord resolution they would not now

complain of General Grant for carrying

it into effect. But they were not sincere

—they passed it for effect, not knowing

that trouble was so imminent in the

South, and now they repudiate it. A

great political necessity is laid upon

them to howl, and so swallowing their

resolution along with all the other crow

that they have eaten in this canvass, they

proceed to howl over Federal usurpation.

Reasons Why Hon. C. F. Scott

Should Be Elected to Congress.

Editors Intelligencer:

Permit me through the columns of your

paper to give several reasons why one

who has the good of our whole country

at heart thinks that the Hon. C. F. Scott

should be elected to a seat in our next

Congress, instead of the present incum-

bent, Col. Wilson. We will not take a

partisan view of the matter, but an hon-

est view, that commends itself to every

lover of our common country.

1. In these trying times of our nation's

history we want honest men in our na-

\$100 write it \$3,000, is Col. Wilson's

plan.

Now, do we want men to legislate for

us who will do such acts? I verily be-

lieve that all honest men of both parties

will answer no.

Many other reasons might be urged why

Mr. Scott should be elected. We want a

Congress truly loyal to the Government—

men who always have been loyal. Union

men of all parties, behold the two men

presented, judge them, and vote ac-

cordingly. JUSTICE.

October 23d, 1876.

Remember, 1861.

(New York Tribune.)

Remember 1861. "The Democratic

party will never rebel; threats of dis-

union at the South only come from a few

irresponsible persons." Democratic speak-

ers had said only a year before. So they

say now, "The Democratic party will

never permit Southern secession! Gov.

Tilden is a sagacious man. He knows

that these Southern demands are injuring

his party. Why does he not state that,

if elected, he will veto every bill for the

payment of losses to men who cannot

such a declaration would cost him the

support of the very men who are

making the South solid. Visit that

section, and talk with the Southern peo-

ple. The feeling is universal. Demand

cratic victory will mean payment of

Southern claims. As nearly all active

and influential men are claimants, a solid

South is easy. In this demand the South

is incomparably more united than it was

in secession in 1861. Then several States

were hurried into the movement either

by force or fraud. But now the men of

property, of action, and of influence in

every district in the South where battles

were fought, or Union armies marched

or encamped, or Union raiders paroled,

have a direct personal interest in the

demand that their losses in the war, like

those of loyal citizens, shall be paid by the

Union. If any man supposes that these

people are not in dead earnest, he is ter-

ribly mistaken, as those were who dream-

ed of peace in 1861.

The election of a Democratic Presi-

dent would mean a Democratic House,

and the large majority, probably more

than two-thirds of the Democratic mem-

bers would be from the South. Mr. Riddle

of Tennessee will call up his little

bill, now pending, which provides for the

payment of all persons who may prove

their losses before a jury of the vicin-

ity. To establish the satisfaction of the

Secretary of War. A jury of any

neighborhood must be largely composed

of persons who have other claims of

their own to establish. A Secretary of

War, if elected by a President owing

nearly all his electoral votes to a solid

South, will not be likely to scrutinize

too closely the demands of that section.

Mr. Riddle's bill will be advocated

thus: "We at the South have lost and

suffered terribly, while you have grown

rich and powerful. Northern States

have repaid their losses, and loyal

men. But are not the States equal now?"

"Are we not all loyal now? Is it not

"fair to pay us also?" Half of the mem-

bers from the South will applaud, having

claims of their own. The other half dare

not oppose, because all their active and

influential constituents have claims. If

Northern Democrats object, a Democratic

caucus will be called. In that caucus,

the Southern members form a majority,

and the bill will be declared a party

measure. How many Democrats from

the North will then dare to make ene-

mies in every Southern State, implacable

enemies in that section which always

controls the Democratic party, by re-

belling against the decision of caucus?

Prices of Newspapers.

Springfield Republican.

The New York Herald follows the re-

cent example of the World, and the very

much earlier one of the Republic, which

did this same thing soon after the close

of the war, by reducing its price from four

to three cents. The World was driven to

this course by the necessity of some

change to keep the machine going; it was

"another case of the family out of meat

with the minister coming"—something

had got to be done. The Herald has been

pushed hard by the Sun for its former

great audience, and the present change

had become essential to maintain its

established place as the popular New York

paper, it must come down or lose its old

hold. This leaves the Tribune and Times

the only four cent papers in the city, and

neither of them can reduce its price with-

out greatly lowering the quality of the

journal. Indeed, we should much rather

see them go up to five cents than down to

three. It is impossible to publish a first-

class paper in New York, to-day, for less

than four cents, unless it has an immense

circulation like the Sun, or a great ad-

vertising patronage like the Herald. All

the leading western papers—Chicago, Cin-

Col. Ben Wilson:

Editors Intelligencer:

I see that your Democratic correspond-

ent from Parkersburg raises the point

against Col. Ben Wilson that he

cannot be trusted on the public school

question, or rather to the proposed

amendment to the constitution, prohib-

ing the use of money raised for school

purposes by taxation from being applied

to sectarian purposes, by dividing it

among religious sects for the support

of sectarian schools, because he became

great admiration for the sermons of Mr.

Westley, saying that during his illness

he had changed to get hold of a volume

of these sermons from which he had de-

rived great spiritual comfort.

I think a better objection to him is

found in the fact that the man of all

these professions, he appears to draw his

greatest "spiritual comfort" from the

dispenser at the bar of the tavern, saloon,

or steamboat, if a recent fellow traveler

with him on the latter may be believed.

It is not his religion, but his hypocrisy,

that makes him a man to be despised.

ONE WHO KNOWS HIM WELL.

"The Solid South."

(Detroit Free Press.)

She rode into town on a load of hay

yesterday, and as she drove up to the

eastern hay-market she called out:

"Everybody get away, for the coming

winter will be a hard one. The ground

is so hard and the hay is so dry, and when

the snow comes it will be a hard one for

the poor folk who are so poor. My name's

South, and I've driven that hay fourteen

miles this morning. I know I'm fat, but I've

got business on hand and can't stand any

more. The last lot of hay was weighed

and it was found to be a good one. A

dozen men made up a pile of two millions

and the one who weighed it was a

"Two hundred and ninety" called out the

weigh-master as the wagon went up.

"That's my left to you," said Mrs. South,

and reaching out she seized the last of the

hay in the pile, examined the money into her

pocket, and continued:

"You can't make no show of me and all

get out of here. There's a new over her

gobbling the cash, but she backed up to the scales, sprang out her

fat hands, and remanded:

"Gentlemen, if anybody thinks he can take

the money away from me, here I am! I'm

mighty rich and powerful, but I know my

weight and claying capacity!"

A Glorious Little Woman.

(Beth in Woman's Journal.)

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—A little

lady who owns a \$25,000 city lot, whereon

stands her modest cottage home, came

to see me. Knowing that she kept no ser-

vant, I inquired if she never feared burg-

lars as she left her home alone so much?

"Why, no, what should burglars come for?

I really have nothing worth carrying off. Having

anything valuable enough to be a constant

safety, I consider to be too much of a ser-

vant to carry."

Her house is full of books and art treasures, but

there is no silver plate to worry over. Much

of her summer life has been spent in a tent upon

the mountains. She is a fine botanist and geologist

and ornithologist. A gentleman

friend calls her "the high stepping little woman

who always reminds him of Dante." Another

friend remarks that she is so delicate that it

seemed no wonder for her to walk through a

thicket of briars and come out with a face

divinely beautiful that one might readily say it

was the only thing that number of summers and

no winter at all.

Through the Gates.

(Atlanta Constitution.)